

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Monday, overcast, showers. Temp., 13-18 (53-64). Tuesday, cloudy. Temp., 16-21 (61-68). LONDON: Monday, fair. Temp., 14-19 (61-64). CHANNEL: Monday, fair. Temp., 15-22 (61-72). ROME: Monday, showers. Temp., 18-22 (64-72).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, JULY 3, 1978

No. 29,670

Established 1887



Anti-airport radical students clash with police near the new Tokyo airport at Narita.

Japan Airport Foes Ram Bomb Into Police Van

NARITA, Japan, July 2 (UPI) — Radical opponents of the new Tokyo International Airport at Narita drove a home-made bomb on wheels into a police van today. The police vehicle was destroyed when it was hit by the truck loaded with gasoline-filled bottles, but the policemen and radicals in the vehicles escaped serious injury.

Police captured and arrested six persons, including a woman,

who injured an officer as they fled from the burning wreckage.

The attack was the most serious protest incident since the controversial airport opened May 20.

At least 44 other persons were arrested, and two policemen suffered minor injuries, when about 5,200 protesters approached a road near the airport that police, citing security considerations, had declared off-limits to demonstrators.

The protesters gathered on the highway in defiance of the police order and halted traffic for about two hours.

The protest was staged in support of the "100-day struggle" launched by an anti-airport farmers' league. The league is made up of about 130 farmers who own land in an area set aside by the government for a second runway at the airport, but their influence is swelled by the support

of radical students and environmentalists.

The rally was the largest ever held by opponents of the airport, which has been protected by about 10,000 police since its opening.

Security in and around the airport was extremely heavy, with police men setting up roadblocks to check all vehicles. Even passengers departing from the new airport were subject to police searches.

Studies Alternate Sites, Awaits EPA Ruling

U.S. Suspends Work at Seabrook A-Plant

By Peter Barnes

WASHINGTON, July 2 (WP) — The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission has ordered construction suspended indefinitely at the Seabrook, N.H., nuclear power station.

The halt, effective July 21, will allow the commission to consider alternate sites and to await a ruling by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on the adequacy of Seabrook's cooling system. There was no estimate of how long this might take.

Frank Shantz, an official of Public Service Co. of New Hampshire, the largest owner of the plant, said Friday night that he "couldn't speculate as to what the company's next step might be." But he indicated that the company would attempt to win approval from the EPA for the cooling system.

Satellite Delay Will Cost \$100 Million

Soviet Radar Disrupts U.S. Launch Plan

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, July 2 (WP) — The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has discovered that the two giant satellites planned for launch in 1980 to communicate with other spacecraft will not work because of interference from Soviet radar.

The space agency is redesigning the electronic systems, but the engineering model for them already had been built. It expects at least a three-month delay in the launch and an extra cost of \$100 million.

The interference, which is not deliberate, comes from routine activities of the Soviet radar installations that surround Eastern Europe.

The first satellite was scheduled to be carried into orbit by the space shuttle in July 1980. The delay is a setback because NASA wanted the satellite to be communicating with the shuttle at shuttle flights in 1980.

Moreover, the tracking-station contracts that NASA has with

other countries will be expiring about that time.

The Tracking and Data Relay Satellites are transmitters and receivers whose two umbrella-like antennas weigh 50 pounds apiece and unfurl in space to a diameter of 16 feet. They are being built to replace 60 percent of the antennas that NASA uses on earth at a saving of more than \$100 million a year.

The Soviet interference was not identified as a problem until last December, more than two years after a \$786-million contract was awarded to Western Union for six of the 5,000-pound satellites.

"The people involved didn't fully understand the environment and the effects it would have on the system," said Curtis Johnson, project manager of the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite at Goddard Space Flight Center. "Otherwise, we would have been more careful in the specifications of the system."

Sources at the White House and on Capitol Hill said that part of the reason for the belated discovery was that the Pentagon and CIA never alerted NASA to the size and scope of the radio interference that Soviet radars cause in the high-orbit regions to be occupied by the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite.

Converging Beams

The Soviet radars from the Baltic to the Black Sea transmit beams that converge over the Atlantic and Pacific at precisely the same locations at which NASA wants to put its tracking and relay satellites. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

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The Soviet radars from the Baltic

After Flogging of Britons

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, July 2 (IHT) — The recent upsurge in the British Parliament over the caning of two Britons in Saudi Arabia for alcohol offenses highlights a problem that will grow as more Westerners move to that newly prosperous orthodox Moslem country to work: How to prevent them from running afoul of rigid Saudi Laws? And how, in the era of "human rights," can the floggings be reconciled with Western freedoms?

The Saudi floggings recently prompted one Labor MP to denounce them as "an outrageous piece of barbarism" and another to declare that "it's time Saudi Arabia's laws were brought into harmony with those of the civilized world."

But both the British Foreign Office and the U.S. State Department hold to the view that foreigners must observe the laws of the nations they are in. "Flogging is part of the Moslem punishment code," said an officer in the department's Bureau of Human Rights.

The Department feels the firms who bring in American workers should give them careful briefings on living in a traditional Moslem nation. But it has acted to supplement these with further such sessions in Saudi Arabia.

The Bureau of Human Rights is not directly concerned with cases of Americans being punished; rather, its main responsibility is "to work on human rights policy on U.S. foreign policy issues," an official said.

But another officer in the bureau conceded that "if an American citizen were flogged and it was made public, it would be offensive to all of us." In light of the recent British incident, he said, there is a continuing investigation by the State Department's consular service to see if any Americans are "potentially in that situation, in jail and due to be flogged."

Officials could recall only one American being caned in Saudi Arabia within the last two years, although some of the 10 Americans now in Saudi jails may conceivably face caning as part of their sentences.

Sentence of Humiliation

"Most of the time the Saudis do not follow up on that procedure," a department aide noted. "It is the tradition in some offenses under Moslem code that flogging is part of the punishment . . . It is not intended to inflict pain or torture primarily but is more a sentence of humiliation."

The American was arrested in June last year after a fist fight with a Saudi national. He paid for dental repair work on the victim, but was sentenced to two months and 90 strokes each month. This was reduced to a total of 20 strokes, administered Sept. 21. After his punishment, he told the U.S. Embassy representative who had closely followed his case that the caning "was rightly administered and caused no damage."

The two Britons flogged in a public square on May 15 were convicted of making liquor in violation of the Moslem ban on alcohol and leaving it around where some workers found and drank it. This was considered a much more serious offense than private drinking among Westerners. The Foreign Office reported on June 14 that seven other Britons face caning for making alcohol and said it is trying to get the Saudis to omit the flogging.

Shazly Reported Joining Rebels

KUWAIT, July 2 (UPI) — The dally Al-Watan said that Gen. Saadiddin Shazly, who was dismissed last month as Cairo's ambassador to Lisbon after his public opposition to President Anwar Sadat, "has offered to join Palestinian guerrilla forces to train the commandos."

The report, quoting Palestinian sources, said that the guerrillas were receptive to the offer and that Gen. Shazly soon would arrive for preparatory talks in Beirut.

Gen. Shazly, who has said that he would welcome any move to topple Mr. Sadat and restore Egypt to its "natural role" in confronting Israel, has refused orders to return to Cairo to face disciplinary action.

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Norway's Olav is 75

OSLO, July 2 (Reuters) — Thousands of Norwegians gathered outside Akershus castle today to greet Norway's King Olav V. Europe's oldest ruling monarch, on his 75th birthday and were joined by royal representatives from Sweden, Denmark and Britain, all relatives of the king or of his late wife, the Crown Princess Martha.

The problem for the United States is not great — out of some 33,000 Americans now in Saudi Arabia, 10 are in Saudi jails and 14 others are not permitted to leave the country because their cases, which involve law violations, have not been completed. They are not in jail, however.

Nevertheless, the problem has received enough attention to cause the department to assign an Arab-area expert last December to be consul general at the embassy in Jiddah. His duties include traveling to areas where Americans might be in difficulties and where local officials do not speak English. The consul general, Robert Case, has an extensive knowledge of the Middle East and its culture, which makes him a kind of cultural bridge between the host country and the newly arrived Americans.

The important thing is to try to get Americans before they get into the judicial process," one official said. "Americans break the law and we have to get due process for them."

The United States does not have a full-fledged consular convention with the Saudi kingdom. Since 1933, there has been a trade and commercial agreement between the two nations, which, among other things, provides diplomatic immunity to their representatives. It specifies that Americans and Saudis, in each other's countries, "shall enjoy the fullest protection of the laws . . . and . . . shall not be treated in regard to their persons, property, rights and interests in any manner less favorable than the nationals of any other foreign country."

While such agreements short of full consular conventions are not unusual in U.S. diplomacy, the increasing U.S. presence in Saudi Arabia has made the Saudi government inadequate, in the U.S. view.

Not that Americans in Saudi Arabia have fared badly under the existing accord. Even when they are in trouble with Saudi law, the official said, U.S. diplomats "have worked out ways, through personal contacts and the like, to handle such matters, but we don't think it is sufficient."

"I'm not saying we have any troubles — they treat us very well in Saudi Arabia," he said.

The United States, however, has

Fighting In Beirut

(Continued from Page 1) on at least five Christian residential areas.

The Voice of Lebanon radio station of the Phalange Party, the country's largest rightist group, reported its main headquarters at the port area was under a four-pronged attack. The broadcast said another Phalangist branch office was being pounded with all kinds of weapons about 450 meters from the main headquarters.

The radio said Syrian peacekeeping forces had taken rooftop positions and mounted mortar and rocket launchers earlier in the day, then pounded the two areas to set the stage for the ground attack.

The command of the peacekeeping forces said rightist gunmen started today's fighting by shooting at Syrian positions.

Top Christian political leaders, including Mr. Chamoun and Phalangist leader Pierre Gemayel, said in separate statements the Syrian assault was unprovoked.

The survey by Business International, a management and consulting firm here, put Tokyo at 156.6 and said the Kobe-Osaka area of Japan was the second highest at 145.1. Zurich was third at 139.8 and Geneva fourth at 139.1. Stockholm, traditionally Europe's most expensive city, was fifth in the world this year at 121.

Other cities more expensive than New York are Vienna, 121.5; Oslo, 121.3; Lagos, Nigeria, 118; Copenhagen, 115.6; Frankfurt, 113.9; Dusseldorf, 113.8; Paris, 110; Brussels, 110.3; Helsinki, 107.5; The Hague, 105; Dubai, a tiny Arab oil state on the Persian Gulf, 103.8; and Amsterdam, 102.9.

Cities cheaper than New York include Hong Kong, 95.2; London, 92.4; Rome, 87.2; Athens, 86; Dublin, 82.9; Moscow, 82.2; Madrid, 80.6; and Mexico City, 71.5.

The list was compiled using 142 price comparisons, ranging from food and rent to domestic help and entertainment. It is intended to serve as a salary guide for international companies.

Tokyo Remains Most Expensive Of World Cities

GENEVA, July 2 (AP) — Tokyo remains the world's most expensive city, and 17 others — 13 of them in Europe — have costs of living higher than New York City, according to an annual survey published here.

The survey of 59 cities, based on the dollar, assigned the cost of living in New York a base index of 100. Buenos Aires kept its place as the cheapest city, with an index of 54.4.

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Tax Foes Plan Michigan Tour

DETROIT, July 2 (UPI) — The two authors of California's tax-slashing Proposition 13 will campaign in Michigan this week for a similar proposal still needing almost 100,000 signatures in seven days to get on the state's November ballot.

Meanwhile, a more moderate form of tax limitation has been virtually guaranteed a place on the ballot with the filing of 400,000 signatures Friday in Lansing.

Howard Jarvis and Paul Gann, who led California voters to a 57 percent property-tax cut last month, said they will tour the state on behalf of the amendment. It would cut property taxes in half while increasing income taxes 1 percent and allowing an additional 1 percent to be voted locally.

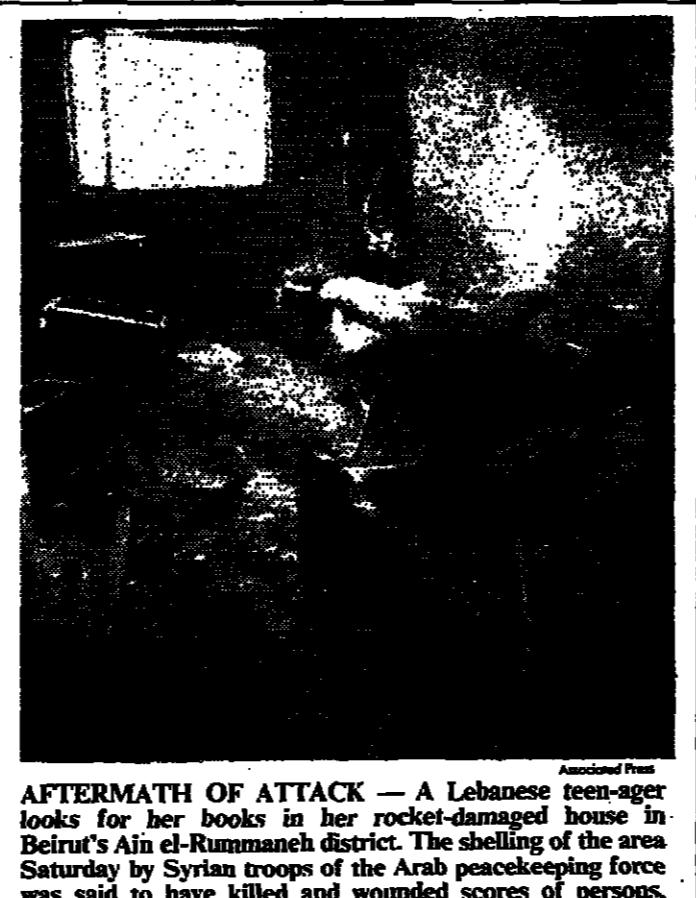
Independence Set for Brunei

LONDON, July 30 (UPI) — Britain will grant independence in 1983 to the tiny, oil-rich sultanate of Brunei on the northern coast of Borneo, the Foreign Office said.

Agreement on independence was reached after 12 days of talks between the sultan, Sir Muda Hassanal Bolkiah, and Foreign Office Minister of State Lord Coronby-Roberts.

The 2,226-square-mile sultanate has a population of 162,000 — 71.7 percent Malay — that depends heavily on oil, which accounts for 93 percent of the island's exports.

OSLO, July 2 (Reuters) — Thousands of Norwegians gathered outside Akershus castle today to greet Norway's King Olav V. Europe's oldest ruling monarch, on his 75th birthday and were joined by royal representatives from Sweden, Denmark and Britain, all relatives of the king or of his late wife, the Crown Princess Martha.



AFTERMATH OF ATTACK — A Lebanese teen-ager looks for her books in her rocket-damaged house in Beirut's Ain el-Rummaneh district. The shelling of the area Saturday by Syrian troops of the Arab peacekeeping force was said to have killed and wounded scores of persons.

Dissent in East Germany Is Not a Collective Matter

By Mark Brayne

EAST BERLIN, June 30 (Reuters) — The unsigned document, written by the German Communist Party in 1918, "can only be real if it is freedom for those who think differently."

The German word used by Rosa Luxemburg, unaware of the meaning it would take on when Communists came to power in one part of divided Germany, was "Andersdenken."

Today, the word is the equivalent of "dissident," and in East Germany Rosa Luxemburg is no longer quoted on the subject of freedom.

West Germany exerts a powerful attraction for disgruntled East Germans, and dissent often means more a desire to change country than to change the country.

More than 3 million persons in this nation of less than 20 million fled to the West before the government stemmed the flow by building the Berlin Wall in 1961. In the mid-1970s, 100,000 were still waiting for exit visas.

Western analysts, while convinced the documents were genuinely from the East, say the forged manifesto is "seek truth from facts" suggesting a more friendly — though still cautious — attitude toward basic research by political and social scientists.

Some Chinese academics were clearly excited about the decision to allow the team to go to Wukung, Prof. Pickowicz said. Other members of the research team were Kay

Potentially more alarming for the government, and more convincingly documented, was the case of Rudolf Bahro, a Marxist economist who last summer published in the West a scathing analysis of the East German system under the title "The Alternative."

West German television and radio beamed long interviews with the 42-year-old author — previously an obscure party member in an East Berlin factory — into millions of East German homes, and the 548-page book quickly circulated illegally in the East.

Government reaction was swift. Mr. Bahro was arrested the day after his interview ran, on suspicion of "intelligence service activities" and is awaiting trial.

Bonn Payments

Lesser-known dissidents are almost always arrested, and many have been expelled, with or without trial, to West Germany. The Bonn government is ready to pay high prices for the freedom of political prisoners.

Between 1964 and 1977 some 14,000 East Germans mostly after serving jail sentences for trying to flee the country, were bought free by Bonn at an average cost of 70,000 marks (\$35,000) a head.

Encouraged by the Soviet example in forcibly exiling Alexander Solzhenitsyn, East Germany got rid of its own most uncomfortable critic, singer Wolf Biermann, by stripping him of citizenship while he was visiting West Germany in 1976.

When prominent figures in the literary or academic world are involved, tactics range from imprisonment to social isolation, expulsion from the Communist party or loss of jobs.

In 1957, philosopher Wolfgang Harich was jailed for 10 years when a group of intellectuals formed around him to demand a break with Stalinist practices. It was a signal for many dissidents to emigrate over the years.

A few of the fires continued to burn this morning. They were being fought by fire department supervisory personnel. No one was reportedly injured. The strike began after city officials refused to discuss a request that the firemen be paid a differential for working long hours.

Rebel scientist Robert Havemann was ousted from a professorship after urging freedom of expression, and later placed under a form of house arrest. Authorities clamped down swiftly when intellectuals joined forces to protest against the Biermann expulsion.

The radio, in a broadcast monitored here, said the members of the Glad Tidings Church were pardoned by President Idi Amin.

The radio announced last April that the president had outlawed the group, which was accused of posing as a church organization. It said today that he had pardoned them because they had been misled by self-styled people who did not have the interest at heart.

Prince Charles Stirs Indignation Of U.K. Catholics Over Remark

LONDON, July 30 (UPI) — Prince Charles has gotten himself into a flap with British Catholics over what some see as a veiled criticism of Pope Paul VI's denial of a church wedding to Prince Charles' cousin, Prince Michael of Kent.

The archbishop of Glasgow, the Most Rev. Thomas Winning, said the remarks by the 29-year-old heir to the British throne would cause "annoyance and anger to millions of the queen's loyal subjects."

Prince Charles made the comments Friday before a Salvation Army gathering in London, telling them: "It seems worse than folly that Christians are still arguing about doctrinal matters which can only bring needless distress to a number of people."

"Surely what we should worry about is whether people are going to be atheists and whether they know what is right and what is wrong, or whether they are going to be given an awareness of the things of the spirit and of the infinite beauty of nature. These are the things that matter."

He did not directly mention the 35-year-old Prince Michael or Austrian baroness Marie-Christine von Reibnitz, 33, who were married Friday in Vienna in a civil ceremony.

The pope refused to allow the couple to wed in a Catholic church, insisting on rearing any children as Anglicans, and the baroness, a Catholic, refused to pledge to rear them as Catholics.

U.S. Team Makes China Village Survey

By Jay Marchew

HONG KONG, July 2 (WP) — Peking has allowed four U.S. social scientists to make an unprecedented house-to-house survey of a small peasant community, indicating a new Chinese interest in using Western academic techniques to better understand its vast population.

The four professors spent three weeks in the southern Hopei Province village of Wukung in late May and early June. With the help of 11 young Chinese assistants assigned by the government, they completed detailed questionnaires on about 600 villagers, which will be analyzed by a computer in the United States.

Questions ranged from people's ages, education and social class to the amount of their spare-time earnings and bank accounts. As far as is known, no foreigners have ever before been allowed to make such a rigorous and personal survey of a community on the mainland.

One member of the team, assistant history professor Paul Pickowicz of the University of California at San Diego, said he senses that the Chinese see the project as an experiment to test the usefulness of doing such studies themselves. For the last 30 years Peking has rejected or ignored all requests to do such personal and detailed studies of Chinese citizens. Western methods of social research apparently have struck the Chinese as too intrusive or too prone to distortion by scholars unsympathetic to Marxist goals.

Emphasis on Data

Particularly since the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s, the few social scientists China has produced have been under heavy criticism for wanting to place

Arms-Control Questions Raised

Ray Weapons Are Probed By Both U.S. and Russia

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, July 2 (WP) — The United States and the Soviet Union are both actively exploring laser and particle-beam weapons that, if developed, could endanger current arms-control arrangements according to the Carter administration.

Competition between the two powers in developing these new weapons, particularly lasers, could set off a new phase of the arms race, according to the administration's fiscal 1979 arms-control impact statements. Declassified versions of the statement were released yesterday.

If laser weapons do begin to make a difference in military calculations, the administration report says, "then their deployment could force adversaries to develop countermeasures . . . and/or to increase the numbers of offensive weapons in order to cope with the improved defensive capability of the laser systems."

"Although it has been well known that both countries have for years been pressing ahead with laser weapons, the report represents the first time that the Pentagon has publicly acknowledged it is studying the possibility of particle-beam weapons."

Beams Inflict Damage

Under the concepts being studied for those weapons, high-energy beams of electrons, protons or neutrons would be directed at targets to inflict damage. The heavily censored section of the report on these particle-beam weapons says-in-part that a primary advantage would be "the instantaneous transfer of energy to a target at essentially 100 percent efficiency."

The report says that it is unlikely that particle-beam weapons "have reached the stage beyond feasibility studies or possibly exploratory development in any country."

In the United States, the report says, such weapons have been "under discussion" for such uses as:

- Ballistic-missile defense, with directed beams used to hit incoming missiles.

- Satellite-borne anti-satellite killers, which would be launched and left in space to attack enemy satellites.

White House Scraps Sale Of F-4 Fighters to Taiwan

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, July 2 (NYT) — The Carter administration has scrapped a proposed \$500-million deal in which Taiwan would have been sold 60 F-4 fighter-bombers, officials said.

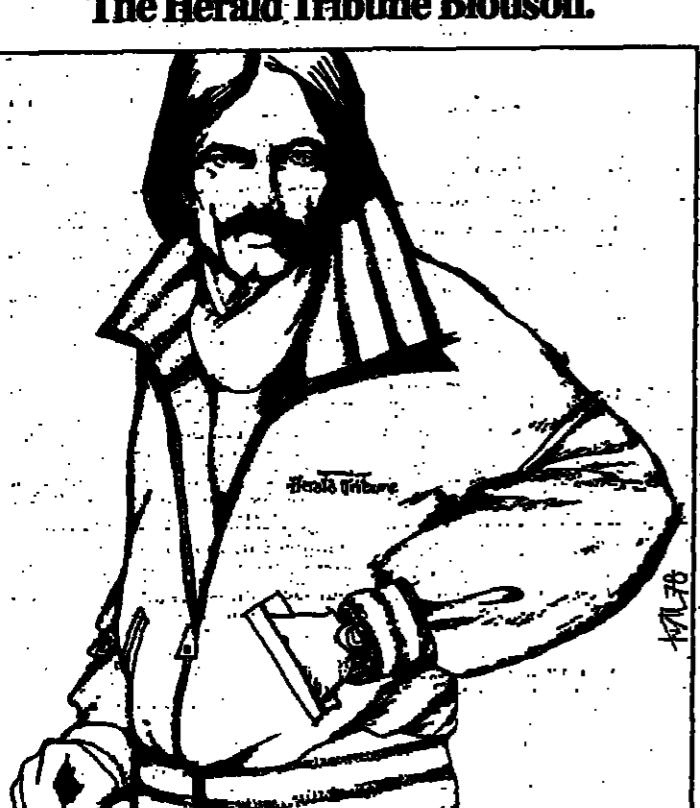
The officials, who said that the decision was made last week at the "highest levels," described the move as part of the administration's interest in strengthening relations with China. The sale of the fighters to Taiwan, they said, was viewed as running counter to the administration's doctrine of supporting a "strong and secure" China.

In the last month, the administration has dropped its opposition to West European arms sales to Peking and has relaxed its guidelines on the export of advanced nonmilitary equipment.

The decision to scrap the F-4 sale was seen by officials as a further sign that the administration is laying the groundwork for possibly normalizing relations with Peking next year.

Taiwan had been seeking the fighters for more than three years, fearing that its U.S.-supplied air forces would be obsolete by the end of the decade. Until recently, offi-

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Fans besiege Richard Nixon on arrival in London, Ky. In Hyden, 8-month-old Jonathan Keen's T-shirt proclaims "I Like Nixon," despite his frown. His mother, Emma, holds him.

Kentucky Crowds Hail Nixon, Roll Out Red Carpet

HYDEN, Ky., July 2 (UPI) — Richard Nixon told a whooping, foot-stomping crowd of 4,000 in Kentucky's Cumberland Mountains today that the nation's leaders should cool their public rhetoric and toughen their bargaining with the Soviet Union.

In a sometimes emotional, 42-minute address at the new Richard M. Nixon Recreation Center dedicated in his honor, the former president broke his nearly four-year silence to reiterate his faith in the United States and offer President Carter some veiled criticism.

He declared there "is no nation in the free world except the United States that has the strength and power to stem the tide of dictatorship oppression."

"We have to cool the public rhetoric and toughen up the private bargaining," Mr. Nixon said.

"Tough talk that isn't backed up by strong action is like an empty cannon," Mr. Nixon said.

In what appeared to be criticism of President Carter's decision to abandon the B-1 bomber and hold up production of the neutron bomb, Mr. Nixon chided "those who think we should not go ahead with an arms program so that the Soviets won't . . . This is naive."

Mr. Nixon's speech at the dedication ceremony for the \$2.5 million recreation center at times had the sound of a football rally, and he was interrupted repeatedly with shouts of approval from the crowd.

Brass bands played "California Here I Come" and a 21-gun salute was sounded as Mr. Nixon went to the podium, borrowed from a chapel, that bore a large cross and a sign that read: "Thanks for Courage under Fire."

It was his first major public speaking appearance since his resignation in disgrace Aug. 9, 1974. He made the most of it by offering advice for all sectors of the nation — from young people to its current political leaders. After his remarks, the crowd gave him a standing ovation, with rebel yells, applause and cheering.

First Document on Major-Party Infiltration

FBI Note Says 3 '68 Democrats Spied

By Jeff Prugh

JACKSON, Miss., July 2 —

Three members of Mississippi's delegation to the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago acted as informants who kept watch on fellow state delegates for an FBI counterintelligence program aimed at disrupting the "New Left," according to an FBI teletype message that has been made public.

It is believed to be the first documentation that the FBI infiltrated either of the two major political parties in the United States.

The bureau's decoded internal memo, dated Sept. 5, 1968, reported that three "delegates or alternate delegates" were convention informants. A copy of the teletyped document was obtained by the Los Angeles Times from the Mississippi Surveillance Project, a nonprofit lobby for individual privacy rights sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee.

The memo does not identify the informants. One delegate, Kenneth Dean, who was then director of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, said yesterday that he had agreed to report convention activities to the FBI under the code name: "Mr. Magnolia," after being told by an FBI agent here of a death threat against the late Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., the party's presidential nominee.

Mississippi, who was then a Baptist minister in Memphis, insisted that he was not an informant and that he had turned down an FBI offer of \$100 and payment of travel expenses to Chicago before he left for the convention. He said he learned that the threat against Sen. Humphrey was not serious.

"What the FBI did with me was not improper," Mr. Dean said, adding that he had cooperated with the FBI in investigating murders of civil rights workers in Mississippi next year.

But he said that Taiwan only needed the capability to deter an invasion from the mainland and to stop a naval blockade, not to threaten targets in China.

However, Mr. Dean, who is now a Baptist minister in Memphis, insisted that he was not an informant and that he had turned down an FBI offer of \$100 and payment of travel expenses to Chicago before he left for the convention. He said he learned that the threat against Sen. Humphrey was not serious.

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Conservatives Renew Pressure on Callaghan

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, July 2 (NYT) — The killing of 12 British missionaries and children in Rhodesia a week ago has renewed right-wing pressure on Prime Minister James Callaghan to change his policies in southern Africa, but he appears determined to stand fast.

Last Sunday, British newspapers and television networks gave sensational treatment to the story of the murders, which took place at Umtali, on the Mozambique border. "Missionaries butchered," said the headline in The Sunday Telegraph. "Twelve Britons hacked to death," shouted the usually more soft-spoken Sunday Times.

Reports of blacks killing blacks in Africa seldom get much attention in the British press, but accounts of blacks killing whites in former British colonies such as Rhodesia provoke cries of outrage. And each time they appear, opponents of the government demand that it support the internal settlement signed in March by Rhodesia's Prime Minister Ian Smith and three moderate black leaders.

On Monday, David Owen, the foreign secretary, was criticized in the House of Commons by John

Davies, the Conservative spokesman on foreign affairs. Mr. Owen has said that the leaders of the hold-out Patriotic Front guerrilla movement must approve any final Rhodesian agreement. Mr. Davies called that insistence giving encouragement to those who lived "by the bayonet, the club and the gun."

Conservative Demand

Conservative backbenchers demanded that the government abandon the Patriotic Front, headed by Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, whom they blamed for the murders.

"Within the limits of our ability to bring about peaceful negotiation," Mr. Owen calmly replied, "we are right to adopt the attitude we have maintained since the internal settlement was established — neither to condemn it nor to endorse it."

But some other British politicians, while supporting Mr. Owen on the broad questions, are

East Germans Said to Prepare Namibia Attack

LONDON, July 2 (UPI) — East German paratroopers are being assembled in Angola to spearhead an attack on Namibia (South-West Africa), according to the Sunday Times.

Quoting French intelligence reports, the paper said that the East Germans have established a command center in the former Portuguese NATO base of Henrique de Carvalho in northeast Angola.

The aim, the paper said, is to set up a Soviet-backed regime in Namibia, which is to gain independence soon after 60 years under South African rule. A senior Soviet commander, a Gen. Chahanovich, heads a planning staff of five Soviet generals involved in the operation, the paper said.

It quotes other Western sources as saying that the East German role would be to help Soviet and Polish instructors train Cuban and Angolan troops for an attack on Windhoek and other key centers, backed up by an aerial strike against the port of Walvis Bay. Most of the troops would likely be Cubans, the paper said, because the Angolan Army totals fewer than 10,000 men.

According to the French intelligence report the invasion plan has only a limited role for Namibia's guerrilla fighters, the South-West African People's Organization, whose job would be to launch terrorist attacks in Namibia to cause a "spontaneous" national uprising, the paper said.

Salyut Quartet Fine

MOSCOW, July 2 (UPI) — Three Soviet cosmonauts and their Polish colleague aboard Salyut-6 space station are feeling fine and spent today photographing the earth and each other, Tass reported. The foursome started a weeklong space mission Wednesday.

U.S. officials have said privately that Washington is considering various forms of retaliation against the Soviet Union. The two journalists are accused of slandering Soviet television by writing stories that questioned the validity of a televised confession by an imprisoned dissident, Zviad Gamsakhurdia.

On Friday, State Department officials called in three Soviet correspondents to discuss accreditation procedures in an apparent reaction to the trial.

A Few Choice Words on Mousetraps

WASHINGTON, July 2 — Even if somebody had invented a better mousetrap, the U.S. government would have had trouble buying it.

Until recently the regulations for buying a mousetrap for the Defense Department took up about 500 pages. President Carter told newspaper editors visiting in Washington.

Asserting that his administration has helped to cut such waste, Mr. Carter said that the mousetrap rules now take up less than a page. The regulations for buying towels — which used to take up "20 or 30 pages," according to Mr. Carter — now consist of one paragraph.

"We have cut out already about 550 million hours of work among [the American people] in reducing the reporting forms and requests for government services," the president said. "I would guess that many of these regulations were never adequately studied by federal employees or leaders. The reports we never read, the forms we never examined."

Los Angeles Times

Factory Blast in Geneva

GENEVA, July 2 (Reuters) — An explosive device today damaged a transformer for a nuclear plant as it was being built in a factory, police said, adding that no one was injured and that the motive for the explosion was not known.

The new regulations were based largely on a report of a panel of experts headed by former Washington Post diplomatic correspondent Chalmers Roberts.

Agency sources said there was some confusion about whether the reports of the VOA correspondents — numbering about 25 — reflect official U.S. attitudes.

They said that the VOA for



JUST DROPPING BY — Trailled by smoke, a member of the U.S. Army's "Golden Knights" glides into a smooth landing during the opening ceremonies of the harbor festival on Liberty Island in New York. The parachute jump began 4 days of outdoor exhibitions.

Close Friend of Biko, Whose Son She Bore

A Black Woman Doctor Endures Exile

By John F. Burns

LENENYE, South Africa, July 2 (NYT) — Fourteen months ago, a black physician was banished from the southernmost part of the country to this northern village and ordered to remain here at least five years.

Since then, her plight has been overshadowed by the death of her friend and political mentor, Steve Biko, founder of the Black Consciousness Movement, whose child she bore five months ago. That was four months after Mr. Biko had died of head injuries incurred during interrogation by the security police.

"I am not going to sit here for five years twiddling my thumbs and hoping that they're going to lift the banning order," said Dr. Mamphela. "They're not. So I just have to make the best of it."

155 Are 'Banned'

Banishment is the most severe form of restriction, short of detention without trial, that the National Party government has imposed on militant opponents of apartheid. Currently, 155 persons, mostly blacks, are "banned," a punishment that involves tight curbs on mobility and free speech.

Dr. Ramphale was taken nearly 1,000 miles from the political hot spot of King William's Town, in eastern Cape Province, to the Naphuno district of the north-eastern Transvaal, a rural backwater.

At the time of Mr. Biko's death Sept. 12, Dr. Ramphale was in a hospital in Pietersburg, 60 miles west of here, with complications arising from her pregnancy. Now she is back in Lenyenye, raising her son, Humelo, and tending to the patients at the clinic she opened after she settled here.

A visitor this week found her surprisingly buoyant and undaunted in the expression of her political views.

Frequent Laugh

"There is absolutely no reason to be morose," Dr. Ramphale said, laughing frequently in the living room of her modest home in Lenyenye. "So I just have to make the best of it."

Apart from running the clinic, she said, this has consisted of staying in close touch with associates in the Black Consciousness Movement, which has been outlawed by the government. Under Dr. Ramphale's banning order, any political activity is prohibited.

"Politically neutralized," she said, laughing again. "No, not at all. The day I am, I think that's the day I die."

Dr. Ramphale was not given any reason for the banning, but events had put her into the public eye.

The daughter of a teacher, born and raised in Pietersburg, Dr. Ramphale attended the University of Natal Medical School, where she was a fellow student of Mr. Biko. He eventually dropped out and devoted all his efforts to politics, but Dr. Ramphale was graduated and

banned, effective immediately, to Naphuno, a district she had never heard of. She was driven there overnight with no opportunity to collect her clothes.

Invalid Order

Because the identity number on the banning order was wrong, a police officer scratched in the correct number. But a lawyer advised her that the order was technically invalid, and she returned to King William's Town to wait for the police to catch up with her. The second time, they gave her 10 days to prepare.

In August 1976, Dr. Ramphale became involved in a controversy surrounding the death in detention of Mapetla Mohapi, another associate of Mr. Biko. The police said that Mr. Mohapi had hanged himself with two pairs of jeans. But Dr. Ramphale, attending the post-mortem on behalf of the family, signed an affidavit saying that the injuries were inconsistent with hanging.

Privately, she told friends that she believed Mr. Mohapi might have been strangled with a towel.

An inquest absolved the police, but in the meantime, Dr. Ramphale, Mr. Biko and another black doctor who had attended the post-mortem were arrested in the police sweep that followed an uprising by young blacks that threw the country into turmoil for the last half of 1976.

After her release, Dr. Ramphale resumed work at the clinic, where she was the only doctor. But in April, last year, a police officer informed her that she had been

arrested, effective immediately, to Naphuno, a district she had never heard of. She was driven there overnight with no opportunity to collect her clothes.

At the clinic, the physician charges \$3.45 a visit, which is costly by local standards but barely enough to cover expenses.

When she is not at the clinic or commuting to the two outstations she has established, Dr. Ramphale is at home with two brothers and two nieces who moved to Naphuno to be with her. She rarely sees the security police officers from Tzaneen who are responsible for enforcing the banning order, but black policemen in neighboring houses keep an eye on her.

Lot of Reorientation

When she talks about Mr. Biko's death, it is more from a political than personal perspective. "There was too much reliance placed on Steve's leadership," she said, "so after his death it required a lot of reorientation, and the rest of us are only now learning to stand on our own feet."

Among white liberals, a variety of solutions for the country's racial conflicts have been proposed, most of them involving a division of power. But Dr. Ramphale dismisses them with a wave of her hand.

"There is no solution other than black majority rule," she said. "In fact, it's arrogance on the part of whites to suggest anything else. They came here and messed up our country, and now they want to be treated as special human beings," she said. "It's nonsense."

As Mr. Biko did before his death, the physician warned that government intransigence was pushing more and more blacks to the conclusion that a "minimal level of violence" would be indispensable to the struggle for black rule. However, she acknowledged that the end of white supremacy was still "very far away," at least a decade and possibly more.

Did she believe, then, that her son might grow to adulthood in a white-ruled society? Again, the laugh, and the toss of the head. "Oh, good Lord no," she said. "Absolutely not."

OAS Asks 3 End Rights Abuses

WASHINGTON, July 2 (UPI) — The Organization of American States yesterday approved reports of extensive human-rights violations against Uruguay, Paraguay and Chile and urged those countries to end the abuses.

The OAS also approved a resolution directing its permanent council and the Inter-American Juridical Committee to draft international conventions on specific aspects of terrorism, such as taking hostages.

The OAS' Political Committee Friday rejected a Jamaican amendment to the terrorism resolution to recognize the right of oppressed peoples to struggle for freedom. The United States voted for the amendment, which reportedly relates to the struggle of blacks in southern Africa to oust white-dominated governments.

Interim Government Not Working

Smith, Partners Assailed By Rhodesia Lawmakers

By Jack Foisie

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 2 — Banning with great expectations of bringing peace to the war-torn countryside, Rhodesia's interim mixed-race government is not working well.

There is growing belief by whites and blacks that a settlement of the escalating insurgency must include negotiation with guerrilla leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe.

The transitional government, composed of Prime Minister Ian Smith and three moderate black leaders, came under stinging criticism last week as Parliament sought to find money to finance Rhodesia's defense against guerrilla infiltration for adjoining black-ruled states.

The war already is costing Rhodesia's 7.5 million residents an estimated \$1 million a day. Whites, although outnumbered 2 to 1 by blacks, provide most of the tax money. Virtually all white males up to age 50 perform full or part-time military duty. But loyal black citizens make up the bulk of the armed forces.

Combined Criticism

Both black and white lawmakers have struck at the seeming inability of Mr. Smith and his three black partners — the Salisbury Four — to bring about the promised cease-fire. Black members of Parliament also expressed doubt about the willingness of whites to end racial inequality or to move steadily toward black majority rule.

Since the March agreement, in which Mr. Smith agreed to share power with Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Ndadabangi Sithole and tribal Chief Jeremiah Chirau, the fighting has intensified. An average of 30 persons a day are now dying in the struggle. There are casualties on both sides, but the chief victims are non-involved civilians, black and white.

Guerrilla terrorism reached a new level of savagery recently when 13 members of missionary families were beaten and stabbed to death. All were living at a school 10 miles from the large town of Umtali near the Mozambique border.

This atrocity, and recent killings of white missionaries elsewhere in insurgent-infested border areas, appeared to be a calculated campaign — although perhaps not authorized by Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe — to spread fear among whites living in rural areas.

Doubts on Battle

In Rhodesia, where patriotism is rated among the highest of virtues, Parliament member Esmond Mickett of Mr. Smith's party questioned whether Rhodesia is worth an indefinite fight.

Another white, Jan Buitendag, said that the ordinary Rhodesian is becoming disillusioned over the capacity of Mr. Smith and his black co-rulers to make progress in bringing about a cease-fire.

A black member of Parliament, Thomas Zaiwira, said that his people believed removal of racially discriminatory laws was the first test of sincerity for Mr. Smith and his fellow whites. The failure of the Salisbury Four government to take this action indicated, Mr. Zaiwira said, that whites were not prepared to accept black majority rule.

Some observers consider that the barrage of critical debate in Parliament is part of a campaign to convince moderate black leaders, as well as Mr. Smith, that there must be talks with Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe — to spread fear among whites.

36 Missionary Deaths

The killings, whether authorized or not, are an extension of the intent of Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mu-

gabe.

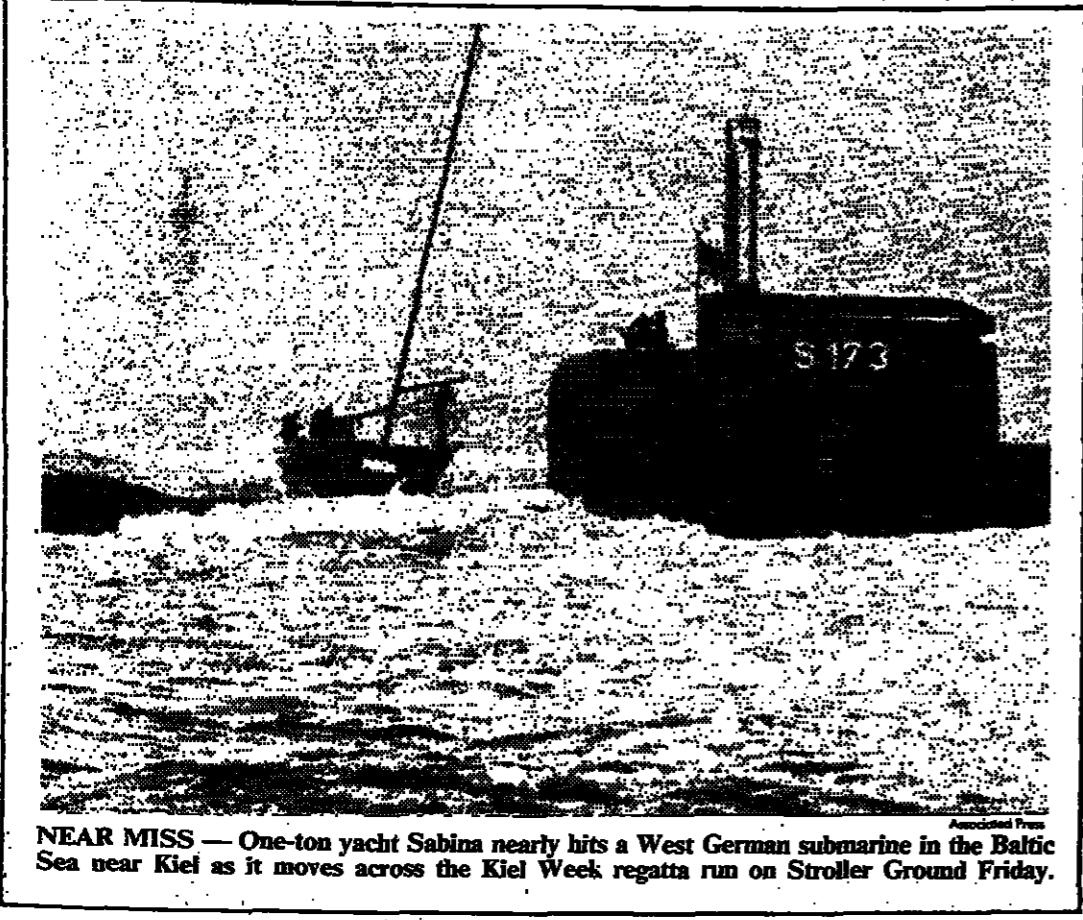
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Austria (ar)	\$ 14.00	6 mos.	\$ 11.00	6 mos.
Azerbaijan (ar)	\$ 2,025.00	1,125 mos.	\$ 114.00	63 mos.
Bahrain (ar)	\$ 14.00	6 mos.	\$ 12.00	63 mos.
Burma (ar)	\$ 14.00	6 mos.	\$ 12.00	63 mos.
Bulgaria (ar)	\$ 14.00	6 mos.	\$ 12.00	63 mos.
Burundi (ar)	\$ 14.00	6 mos.	\$ 12.00	63 mos.
Cambodia (ar)	\$ 14.00	6 mos.	\$ 12.00	63 mos.
Cameroon (ar)	\$ 14.00	6 mos.	\$ 12.00	63 mos.
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Colombia				



NEAR MISS — One-ton yacht Sabina nearly hits a West German submarine in the Baltic Sea near Kiel as it moves across the Kiel Week regatta run on Strelle Ground Friday.

Reflecting Cooling of Ties

U.S. School for Latin Military Waning

By Alan Riding

FORT GULICK, Panama, July 2 (NYT) — With most Latin American governments now able to control their internal security threats, interest in sending their military officers to attend counterinsurgency and other courses at the U.S. Army's School of the Americas here seems to be waning.

At the same time, with relations between Washington and the region's military regimes distinctly cool, the Pentagon is more eager than ever to preserve the school as a way of maintaining contact with military colleagues in Latin America.

As a result, while in the turbulent 1960s the school was turning away many applicants, U.S. Army officers are now traveling around the continent trying to persuade army chiefs of staff to enroll their officers and cadets here.

In the past, the continent's armed forces looked to the United States as their military adviser and supplier. Today, with U.S. military links to many Latin regimes closely controlled by Congress and the White House, much of the region is turning away from the United States for military guidance.

This trend is particularly worry-

ing to the U.S. Southern Command, which has its headquarters in the Panama Canal Zone but has military advisory assistance groups — now called offices of defense cooperation — stationed in most Latin American countries. Because of cutbacks in arms sales to the region, Army sources here say that many assistance groups have virtually lost contact with local military establishments.

"The issue is whether, if you sell arms, you're in a position to be a restraining influence or you're providing an aggressive potential," an Army officer said. "Most of us believe it's politically and commercially advantageous to sell arms because, if we don't, some one else will and we lose our influence."

But the outcry that followed evidence of indirect U.S. involvement in the 1973 Chilean military coup that overthrew President Salvador Allende led Congress to look more critically on military links to Latin America, subsequently ordering a suspension of assistance to the military rulers of Chile and Uruguay.

Then last year, after Congress had approved an amendment to presentation by the State Department of human-rights reports on recipient countries, Argentina, Bra-

zil, El Salvador and Guatemala all unilaterally renounced any aid rather than be subjected to such scrutiny.

In other cases where Congress has approved foreign military sales credits to Latin American governments, the State Department has refused to grant export licenses for sophisticated weapons that in the view of U.S. officials could either be used for internal repression or might stimulate the conventional arms race in the region.

With 13 Latin American nations under military rule, the Carter administration's pressure on human rights and its campaign in favor of democratic elections have merely widened the political gap between Washington and many capitals in the region.

The most dramatic result has been the loss by the United States of its traditional role as the principal arms supplier to Latin America.

France, West Germany, Italy and Israel have all stepped in where Washington preferred not to tread. In addition, Brazil and Argentina are building up a small arms industry with the Latin American export market in mind.

In many cases, governments have turned to Europe or Israel only after being refused sale of a particular weapon by the United States. In the view of Army sources in the Canal Zone, the chill in relations with military regimes has therefore given new importance to the quiet liaison work taking place in the School of the Americas.

Since its foundation in 1946, some 36,000 Latin American military students have passed through. Among its alumni are many officers now ruling their countries: Augusto Pinochet of Chile, Hugo Banzer Suárez of Bolivia, Omar Torrijos Herrera of Panama, Juan Alberto Melgar Castro of Honduras, Carlos Humberto Romero of El Salvador and Romeo Lucas García, the president-elect of Guatemala.

But last year the number of students who attended the school — courses range from three-week management seminars to 42-week command and general staff classes — dropped to 901, compared with an average of 1,700 in each of the previous three years. Until the school started an enrollment campaign, only 700 students were forecast for this year, although now 1,200 are expected. No students have registered this year from Brazil, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico or Uruguay.

Maryland thus became the 32nd state to approve the death penalty while Mr. Shapp became the third Northeastern governor this year to either block or vow to block legislative efforts for such a law. Gov. Hugh Carey of New York vetoed a bill April 11 and Gov. Brendan Byrne has said he will veto a similar bill passed by the New Jersey legislature.

The new Maryland law permits the death penalty for murders committed during a robbery, rape or kidnapping, for mass murder, contract murder or the murder of a policeman or prison guard.

Thai Birth Curb Crusader Wins Battle of the Pills

By George McArthur

BANGKOK, July 2 — For the past month about 300,000 Thai women have been sweating out the Great Pill Crisis while a crusading birth-control champion, Mechai Viravudha, did battle in their behalf. As often in the past, the cry went up, "Mechai's done it again!"

Mr. Mechai had outflanked the courts, the government and the Boonma Moving and Storage Co. by threatening to get 20,000 women into the streets demonstrating. There is no doubt they would have been angry, since all of them faced unwanted pregnancies. And in Thailand when Mr. Mechai threatens to do something, he is believed.

Mr. Mechai is such a dedicated birth-control advocate that he has pledged to have a televised vasectomy after the birth of his second child. He has been shocking his countrymen for three years with theatrical birth-control displays, blowing up condoms at diplomatic parties and openly talking about sex to schoolchildren.

In the process he has built up a countrywide nonprofit network of subsidized pill distributors in about 8,000 villages with about 240,000 women recipients.

That became a problem for him early this month. The Boonma Co. had discovered back in January that two big truckloads of pills stored for Mr. Mechai's program were missing. He asked for \$85,000 in compensation. The company offered a meagre \$30. Mr. Mechai brought suit. The company brought a countersuit saying that he had not told them the value or the nature of the pills.

Meanwhile, however, the compa-

nies were talking about the World Cup soccer matches, the women were talking about the missing pills," Mr. Mechai said. He fanned the flames by warning of a July baby boom of staggering proportions.

In a pointed threat to the Boonma company's pocketbook he estimated that the unwanted babies would cost something like \$45 million in upkeep over the next 15 years. The implication was that the Boonma Co. might be liable for that bill.

Keeps Pressure Steady

While he stalked government ministries and kept his lawyers busy with legal maneuvering, Mr. Mechai kept the pressure on the Boonma Co. and finally pushed his threat of a mass demonstration — a threat which caused both the government and the company to shudder.

The company caved in Friday and the pills are on the way to the distributors.

— Los Angeles Times

Death Penalty In Maryland

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP) — A new death-penalty law went into effect yesterday in Maryland, coincidentally on the same day Gov. Milton Shapp vetoed a similar measure for Pennsylvania.

Maryland thus became the 32nd state to approve the death penalty while Mr. Shapp became the third Northeastern governor this year to either block or vow to block legislative efforts for such a law. Gov. Hugh Carey of New York vetoed a bill April 11 and Gov. Brendan Byrne has said he will veto a similar bill passed by the New Jersey legislature.

The new Maryland law permits the death penalty for murders committed during a robbery, rape or kidnapping, for mass murder, contract murder or the murder of a policeman or prison guard.

Regime Largely Ignores Foreign Criticism

Military Grip Stays Tight in Uruguay

By Juan de Onis

MONTEVIDEO, July 2 (NYT) — Since 1972, when the military ordered that all political and security cases be tried by courts martial, about 5,600 persons in this country of 2.5 million have been court-martialed. That is about one person in every 500.

The charges range from shooting a policeman to painting a slogan on a wall. A result has been that Uruguay's military regime has a reputation as one of the most repressive in South America.

The Inter-American Human Rights Commission wanted to send a mission here, but was refused. This led the Organization of American States to reject Uruguay's offer to be host for the annual OAS general assembly, which ended recently in Washington instead.

In 1972, Uruguay's easygoing democracy — the country was often called "the Switzerland of South America" — was convulsed by a left-wing terrorist movement called the Tupamaros. There was fear then of the guerrillas, who had murdered military and police officials, kidnapped wealthy ranchers and government officials, and used abductees to obtain release of imprisoned extremists. In 1970, the Tupamaros kidnapped a U.S. police adviser, Dan Mitrione, and killed him when their ransom demands were not met.

"We have transferred that fear to them now," says an army colonel. "It is not us but the extremists who are afraid."

Subsistence Levels

Those afraid include persons who supported the leftist presidential candidate in 1972, Liber Seregni, a retired general who is in jail. Anyone who was active in that campaign, or has signed a statement of "solidarity" with Cuba or has office in a student federation or union, is politically suspect. Many, particularly teachers, have been dismissed from state jobs.

Tens of thousands have left Uruguay, some for political reasons and many because the economic policies imposed since 1973 have reduced the purchasing power of workers to subsistence levels. Strikes are outlawed and labor agitators go to jail.

Cattle ranchers have turned herds and farmlands to Brazil. Architects and engineers have left for lack of work, due to reduced budgets for public projects. Doctors and nurses have gone because pay is low at social security clinics.

Despite the restrictions, Uruguay has a high rate of inflation. Prices rose by 58 percent last year and are rising at an annual rate of 45 percent now. Unemployment also is high, with 13 percent of the labor force out of work.

No Dissenting Opinion

"We don't even have economic progress to show for our political repression," said a cattle rancher who had belonged to the National Party, which was regarded as conservative. Like the other major party, the Colorado, it has been silenced by the military.

There is far less information in the press than in neighboring Chile, Argentina and Brazil, which are also under military regimes. No dissenting opinion is printed on any political subject. The monotony of

official propaganda matches that of the Cuban press.

A civilian is president, but Aparicio Méndez, 83, has no power. The civilian-made body is the National Security Council, which is dominated by senior generals and the service commanders. Their grip extends to all ministries and state enterprises through military "liaison" officers assigned to each office.

Thousands of Uruguayans have been stripped of their political rights. Congress has been closed and all political parties are banned, as are unions and student federations. A colonel said last week: "We take pride in being the guiding light in the struggle of our Western Christian civilization against international Marxist sedition. Others look to us as an example."

Small Indications

There are some signs of stirring within the military. "Moderates" have reacted to the rejection of Uruguay's offer to be host for the OAS meeting by forcing out the director of political affairs at the Foreign Ministry, Alvaro Alvarez, who had assured them that Uruguay had the votes to obtain the designation despite U.S. opposition.

Another small sign of change was the authorized visit here of

New York lawyer William Butler, representing the American Bar Association.

He came to discuss four Uruguayan lawyers jailed for "associating with delinquents" in their capacity as defense lawyers.

The four were released. The military listened to Mr. Butler and even

published his recommendations on release of uncharged prisoners and other improvements. The recommendations have not been acted on, however.

Since 1976 the United States has suspended all military aid to Uruguay. Economic aid is reduced to a few projects that were approved before the cutoff, and that aid will run out soon.

The U.S. Embassy works quietly on complaints involving individual prisoners, and it seeks to heighten concern here for Uruguay's reputation abroad. But no one expects major change soon.

Obituaries

William Harrah, 67, Hit The Jackpot in Nevada

RENO, Nev., July 2 (AP) — William Fisk Harrah, 67, who started with a dimly lit bingo parlor and created a \$100-million Nevada gambling empire, is dead after undergoing heart surgery.

Mr. Harrah died Friday of heart failure at St. Mary's Hospital, part of the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn. He had undergone surgery Wednesday for repair of an aortal aneurysm, hospital spokesman Norman Nelson said. Mr. Harrah had a similar operation in 1972 to repair what amounts to a weakness in an artery wall.

The tall millionaire was founder and principal stockholder of one of the biggest hotel-casino operations in Nevada, employing about 6,500 persons here, at Stateline on the edge of Lake Tahoe and elsewhere.

Other properties included an automobile collection, with about 1,400 classic, restored vehicles. He also had extensive real estate holdings in Idaho.

Mr. Harrah was born Sept. 2, 1911, in South Pasadena, Calif. He started out here in 1937 with a bingo parlor financed with \$300 bor-

rowed from his father, John Harrah, a grocer in Southern California, after running a similar game in Venice, Calif., between 1932 and 1937.

Over the years he steadily expan-

ded his operation and in 1971

turned it into a public corporation.

Kurt Student

LEMGOW, West Germany, July 2 (UPI) — Kurt Student, 88, a former general in Luftwaffe, died yesterday, the Association of German Paratrooper Veterans said today.

Gen. Student, a fighter pilot in World War I, was commander of the German paratroopers who captured Crete in an airborne operation in 1941.

Aldo Ferraresi

SAN REMO, Italy, July 2 (AP) — Aldo Ferraresi, 75, a noted violinist who performed in the United States, the Soviet Union and in many European countries, died today of cancer.

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Political Malpractice

The Supreme Court's decision last week that high federal officials can be held personally responsible if they deliberately violate someone's constitutional rights will spawn, no doubt, a host of lawsuits. It may even, as the four dissenters claimed, "dampen the ardor" of some officials "in the unflinching discharge of their duties." But it may also, in the long run, help to restore to government some of the sense of individual accountability that many citizens believe it has lost.

* * *

The full effect of this decision will not be measurable for years. The justices merely set out a principle — that high officials, with the exception of those with judicial and quasi-judicial tasks, are not automatically and absolutely immune from damage suits for their official acts. They left the details for later. Some officials, the president among them, may be able to persuade the courts that they should be totally immune. Others will have to litigate the extent of the qualified privilege the court did authorize. That privilege, apparently, grants them immunity from damages except when their acts manifestly exceed their authority or when they discharge their duties in a way they know or should know violates the Constitution.

Except for the initial round of lawsuits this decision will trigger, the new rule should not cause good officials much trouble. The court is not proposing that an official who makes a mistake in judgment be required to pay for it. It is saying that those who willfully disregard the rights of citizens may have to pay — in cash. That distinction should discourage government officials from ordering actions like the "black bag jobs" of the FBI a few years ago, that clearly violate the law. It may even make them more cautious to direct their subordinates to do things — like issuing deroga-

tory press releases — that may not violate law but are on the margin of propriety.

It ought not to have much effect on officials who administer laws fairly and intelligently and who worry anyway about the effect of their decisions on the rights of those affected by them.

This same rule has applied to state and local officials since 1974, when the court ruled that the governor of Ohio did not have an absolute immunity for his actions in the Kent State shootings. Whether he was monetarily liable for the damages inflicted there, the court said, depended upon the facts of the case. It would have made "no sense," as the court now says, to require a state governor to defend his actions in that manner but to allow a federal Cabinet officer in the same situation to avoid having to defend himself by claiming immunity. As Justice Byron White wrote, "Surely federal officials should enjoy no greater zone of protection when they violate federal constitutional rules than do state officers."

* * *

These decisions, along with others this year involving local governments and members of Congress, have substantially expanded the opportunities for citizens to collect damages when they are abused. In a way, this is part of the answer to the complaint that governments have grown so large and bureaucracies so faceless that the average citizen never has a chance. The court clearly sensed that. While these decisions could result in a bonanza for those who sell liability insurance — call it "political malpractice insurance," if you like — they also guarantee to the citizen whose rights are invaded that someone in government may be personally accountable for things that go wrong.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The Bakke Ruling

Last week's Supreme Court majority ruling in the United States on the Bakke case would seem to set this country a good example, since it shows a proper understanding of the susceptibility of both races. Mr. Bakke is a white would-be doctor who claimed his civil rights were violated by a medical school's admission scheme designed to help blacks. Although his qualifications were higher than any of the black candidates, he was excluded to make place for one of them.

Needless to say, this case aroused resentment among many American whites and the Supreme Court, very properly, has ruled that Mr. Bakke should now be admitted to the medical school. But it has also ruled that in "special admissions" programs race could be a consideration. Freely interpreted, this would seem to mean that when a black and white candidate have equal qualifications, there may be a case for allowing race to determine the choice in favor of the black.

Needless to say, again, not all civil rights groups have accepted this ruling as fair to both sides. But some have, on the grounds that it goes as far as can reasonably be expected to redress the former imbalance. In the old days, where qualifications were equal, it would usually have been the white man who got the place, job, etc. What the Supreme Court is saying now is that it is the black man's turn.

So indeed it is, as much here as in the United States. This degree of reverse discrimination makes good sense. Wherever colored people can be helped without lowering standards there is a strong case for doing so. What cannot be tolerated is a system of "affirmative action" which denies natural justice to the whites.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

Taxing the Tourists

The striking thing about the foreign visitors now among us is their joylessness. As the tourists crocodiles shuffle their way round St. Paul's Cathedral or Edinburgh Castle or Anne Hathaway's cottage — bullied by coach-drivers, dragooned by guides, prevented by their own numbers from getting any kind of reflective look at what they have come so far to see — they have evident difficulty in remembering why they chose to spend all this money in the first place. The remedy is simple: make them spend more. It would thin them out, to their own relief. They would recover their sense of occasion; and those of us who live near the tourist shrines would recover the use of our streets and buses.

One way would be to upvalue sterling. Our present exchange rate makes the United Kingdom one of the cheapest countries in western Europe. Clothes, for example, cost the visitor from France, Germany or Italy half as much as he would pay at home . . .

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

* * *

Mr. Harold Macmillan, in a rare public utterance last week, compared the recent expansion of Soviet power with Hitler's conquests of the Thirties, and confessed to a "horrible feeling" that the same spirit of appeasement was again present in the West.

The current British reaction seems to be even worse, namely one of total indifference. The assassination of the relatively moderate president of Southern Yemen, for example, and the consequent increase in Soviet control there, has been simply passed over by the British government, despite the fact that what is at stake is the former British colony of Aden and its strategically vital Red Sea coast line.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

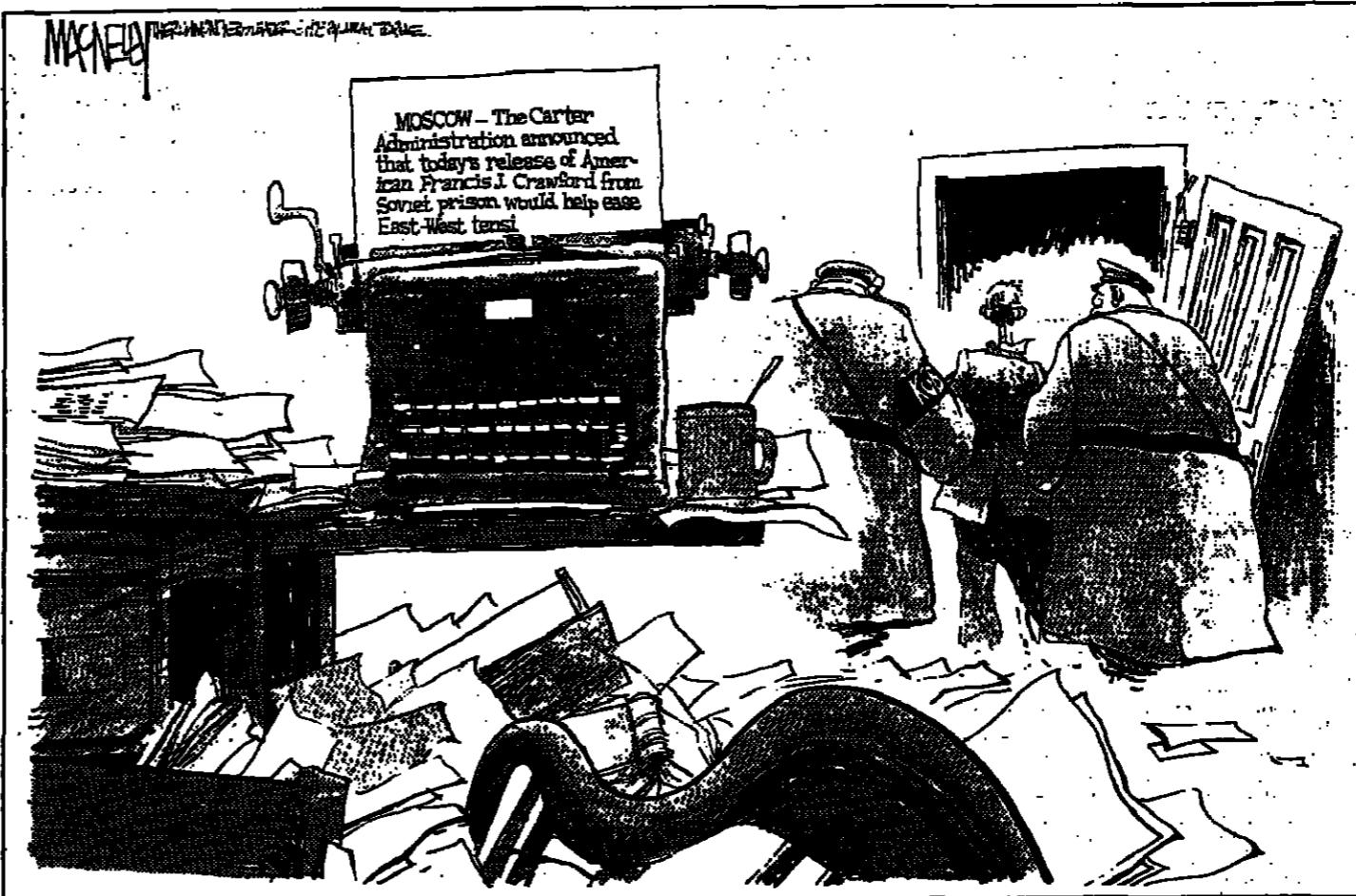
July 3, 1903

DENVER — Mr. F.X. Schoonmaker of the Whitney Electric Co. of Chicago arrived here yesterday to set up an experiment which will test Prof. Whitney's theories on electricity. He will transport a 13-inch cannon to the top of Pike's Peak and fire a spherical magnet with 20 miles of wire attached vertically. Prof. Whitney believes that, once beyond the pale of the law of gravitation, the magnet will be drawn into the electric sea of space; the wire will hold it and draw from above limitless supplies of electric power.

Fifty Years Ago

July 3, 1928

NEW YORK — Four members of the New York City police force were dismissed from their units and reduced to the ranks after quantities of drugs were found in their personal lockers, police sources said yesterday. An anonymous letter sent to police headquarters alleged that members of the narcotics squad were selling confiscated drugs caused the police commissioner to initiate an investigation which turned up the drugs. The officers involved said that they were holding the drugs in their lockers as evidence.



Healey and Labor's 'Temporary' Survival

By William F. Buckley Jr.

LONDON — Mr. Denis Healey,

the chancellor of the exchequer, is a man of florid features and style who serves as the economic front man for the government of James Callaghan. Recently Mr. Healey was the vehicle of an attempt by the Conservatives to muster a vote of no confidence in order to precipitate a general election. The device, like so many British traditions, is quaint: The formal motion was to reduce the salary of Mr. Healey by 50 percent. This, in the United States, would be frowned upon as a bill of attainder. But there is, of course, no written constitution in Great Britain, which disposes of the theoretical problem. As a practical matter, reducing the salary of the chancellor of the exchequer by 50 percent would burn the government more than the intended victim, thanks to a generation of socialist progressivism in the tax structure. But in any event, the whole business was symbolic and Labor pulled through by five votes, thanks to help from disparate sources.

Temporary

But it is generally thought that the survival of this Labor government is only temporary. You see, Mr. Healey came through with a budget artfully designed to bring economic benefits to maturity along about October: a decrease in the inflation rate (it is already down to 9.5 percent), a remission of taxes to the lowest wage earners, and a general bolstering of the pound as a result of the summer's harvest of North Sea oil.

Mr. Healey, in action, is a truly wonderful performance. Ask him why the British worker is relatively unproductive and he will talk about the advantages of the trade union system in West Germany. Ask him whether it follows that the British trade union system is unsatisfactory, and he will tell you that in a free society, men have the right to organize. Ask him whether he approves of U.S. anti-monopoly laws and he will tell you that he does not wish to opine on U.S. institutions.

Should there be reform in the British trade union laws? Such as was proposed by Mr. Wilson's government 10 years ago, implemented in part by Mr. Heath's government, and repealed by the present government? No — because the trade unions did not feel they could live with those laws. Does that mean the trade unions are pre-

pared over Parliament? No, it means that British socialists are reasonable men, trying to live in the real world, unlike Conservative schematizers. After all — isn't it true that Mrs. Thatcher, the leader of the opposition, has failed to promise to re-enact those labor union reforms? Doesn't that prove his point?

In a way it does. The trade unions do indeed have something of a veto power over Parliament, and Mrs. Thatcher, a prudent woman, is unlikely to challenge it going in. More likely she will wait until her government consolidates in public esteem — if indeed she is destined to win — and then attempt her reforms gradually. She will not reform the trade unions in the same sense that Franklin D.

Roosevelt would not send U.S. boys to fight in foreign wars.

A Prediction

A shrewd Conservative MP who has been many years in the House tells you matter-of-factly that the Conservatives are going to win. He makes it more fun by saying that not only are the Conservatives going to win, the polls — as they predicted in 1970 — will once again predict that Labor is going to win. One searches for reasons why this should be so. Thanks to Mother Nature, who gave the British the North Sea oil and provided capitalists to discover it for them, things in England are not as straitened as they were a year ago. But the Brit-

ish have had to pay dearly. Since 1975, British real income has been reduced by 30 percent. Now it is creeping back up, along with the value of the pound. Only unemployment lingers, unbridgeable at 6 percent. Why will the British lose Labor?

I suspect that if there is a reason, it traces, really, to the dissipation of political faith. One has the feeling, listening to Mr. Healey, that he is listening to socialism's wittiest, most resourceful, and most eloquent man, and that the whole business of running England is merely the occupation he chose.

Mrs. Thatcher, by contrast, is yearning to do something for her countrymen and palpably believes that she knows how to go about it.

U.S. Spirit:

Shunning Politics

By Joseph Kraft

LOS ANGELES — The beaches and the mountains offer, this Fourth of July holiday, an even more telling symbol of the national spirit than usual. For Americans are "into" themselves these days.

To a rare degree we have turned our backs on politics and public affairs. While that may not bode so well for the long term, right now all the most heralded troubles seem somehow to be taking care of themselves.

President Carter, of course, is the best sign of the flight from politics. Not only did he reach the White House by running against Washington, but once in office he has had to scale down his plans for government action. Very little of his social legislation is getting anywhere, and two of his most important domestic problems — energy and inflation — he has been forced into the position of letting the private sector do most of the work.

Here in the state of surf and sun, the turning away from public affairs is particularly striking. The landslide vote in favor of Proposition 13 cutting property taxes and limiting all other taxes says one thing very loudly: By a huge majority, people want to spend their money themselves rather than give it to the government. Gov. Jerry Brown may be liberal on minorities, nuclear energy, labor and the death penalty, but when it comes to talking up the private sector he sounds like Ronald Reagan.

The historians agree with the politicians in their assessment. Morris Dickstein, who in "Gates of Eden" wrote a fine and unusually sympathetic account of the 1960s, said of the present decade in an interview published in Encounter magazine: "What's happened today in the United States is that essentially it's been depolitized. We're now into one of our unpolitical phases . . . and people are not using politics so much as an avenue of personal fulfillment."

Because I depend on politics for material to write about, I cannot adopt a wholly benign view of what has happened. But even self-interested flings before the strong evidence that some of the heavier problems tend to take care of themselves.

At home the economy has long seemed poised between recession and inflation. But heavy consumer spending, particularly for cars and homes, has sustained recovery and expanded job openings at record pace. Signs now suggest that consumer spending is tailing off — just enough, perhaps, so that the country will be spared both recession and high inflation this year.

A broad, the Communists seem to be gaining ground at a great rate. But no one seriously believes the Russians are coming over the top in Europe, and in Africa the Russians may as easily be sorry as glad for being deep into Angola and Ethiopia.

In Asia, the dominant motif is competition between Russia and China, now expanding into tension between China and Vietnam and between Vietnam and Cambodia. The domino theory, invented by the hawks to justify a continued U.S. presence in Lebanon, may have been stood on its head. The U.S. absence from local conflicts there works for us against the Communists.

Even that rheumatism of world affairs, the Near East, is not aching too painfully now. Despite the toughness of Prime Minister Begin and the supposed weakness of President Sadat, the Israelis and the Egyptians are talking. They are not to keep talking if the United States — which now finds itself in better condition than at any time since Mr. Carter came to office — does not get into the act too heavily.

Bright as the present may seem, however, the clouds are not going to stay away forever. Policy counts in economics. Unless the government works to curtail big wage and price increases, inflation will take off. The nonpolitical actions necessary to fight inflation — that is, monetary restraint by the Federal Reserve System — dampen spending and investment. So unless there is a tax stimulus, there will be a recession, perhaps a bad one, sometime soon.

As to foreign policy, the United States and the Soviet Union cannot keep playing blind man's bluff indefinitely. At some point the absence of consensus in this country and the leadership issue in the Soviet Union will be resolved. They will both be resolved adversely unless Washington takes a position which makes assertiveness risky for Moscow and accommodation worthwhile.

So as we take our ease this holiday, there is reason for a tiny glimmer of doubt. This far moment, in which doing nothing seems to be the best prescription for everything, cannot possibly linger long.

Hisham Sharabi is president of the National Association of Arab Americans. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Letters

Prussian Legacy

John Dornberg is to be congratulated for his article (IHT, June 13) which is the first indication from a journalist in West Germany of what has been building up over the past two years into open agitation on a wide scale.

Dornberg is right — the issues go beyond ecology, although the single-minded, destructive disregard for the environment, traditions and simple good taste imposed by the heirs of the Prussian bureaucracy in "modernizing," "renewing" and putting up one cement monster after another is blatant enough to be incredible. In a country that was so bombed during World War II that every historic building still standing should be precious, whole city blocks of them have been razed to be replaced by the most tasteless and stifling boring architecture west of Moscow's workers suburbs.

If a new generation of Germans has the insight and will to resist the growing strength of new parties distinctly not undermined by the left, then this could be the first sign that this is happening. MICHAEL V. SPAMGENBERG. Amsterdam.

both before and after the abortion.

The wording of the prayer itself is in a presumptuous vein as it equates man, the destroyer of life, with God, the giver of life. It is contrary to all Old and New Testament tradition and teaching, which held human life very sacred — in part as a reaction to the human sacrifices offered by believers in many of the ancient polytheistic cults. The prayer endeavors to legitimize this "Man-God" creature who cuts off life by asking for God to look "in kindly judgment on this decision."

The bishop attempts to justify his prayer by saying that abortion places doctors and nurses in a moral dilemma. If such be the case, they need only not perform the operation if it is contrary to their beliefs.

DR. HENRYK W. TAJRA. Paris.

Bikou's Death

K.H. Hecht criticizes Anthony Lewis for protesting too much for the questionable death of one man in South Africa, Steve Bikou, when "millions" have been killed or have died in Cambodia. The press now protests vehemently against the Cambodian massacres, but it does not mean that other murders should not demand protests. Bikou was the leader of the liberation movement of 20 million blacks in South Africa and he was not the only victim of white oppression.

Seven hundred persons — most of them children — were killed there two years ago by the police and 150 blacks have been executed in South Africa in the past year. ROBERT MAJOR. Vienna.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 9330000 F.R.C. Paris No 73 B
3112 181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly sur Seine. Tel. 747-1245
Telex: 612718 Herald. Paris
Le Directeur est M. Murray M. Weiss
Daily except Sunday
In U.S.A. — Subscription price \$235 yearly.
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Commission Particulière No 34221.

July 3, 1978

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, JULY 3, 1978

FINANCE

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Euromarket**Summer Doldrums Mask Doubts About Currencies, Interest Rates**

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, July 2 (IHT) — Summer could not have come at a more convenient time for the Eurobond market this year. What better explanation for its lethargy?

Although there are a good number of issues on offer, the market lacks conviction. And while most analysts write this off to preoccupation with the annual vacation, some see it as symptomatic of the confusion (about the direction of interest rates) and lack of confidence (in the dollar) engulfing investors and immobilizing investment decisions.

While some bankers insist that "the dollar looks cheap" and "now is the time to buy," an equal number are much less sanguine.

"The differential shows the skepticism," says the chief trader at a major U.S. bank referring to the widening gap between interest rates available on dollar and Deutsche mark deposits. This spread on three-month Eurodeposits is now 5.37/16 percentage points — the higher end of a gap which has rarely exceeded 6 points. Nevertheless, this has not had the expected result of attracting funds back into the dollar.

Rather, the value of the dollar has been slowly eroding against the mark. Equally striking is the fact that the dollar is weakening at a time when, for seasonal reasons, it should be rising. The vacation period is traditionally the weakest for the mark as tourist spending abroad represents West Germany's largest single deficit item in its current-account calculation.

Were it not for this, the trader maintains, the dollar would currently be even weaker against the

mark. He sees the dollar falling to below 2 DM once this pressure on the mark is lifted.

Investors, however, are much more cautious. There is no obvious rush to get into DM assets as there was several months ago. Weighing on both the DM and dollar sectors of the bond market is the uncertainty about where interest rates are headed.

Given the sluggish state of the German economy, a reduction in the Bundesbank's discount rate would appear to be called for. But the overly rapid expansion of the money supply resulting from extensive foreign-exchange support operations earlier this year has focused official attention on containing this inflationary threat.

The central bank has resorted to technical adjustments to maintain domestic liquidity and keep interest rates from rising, rather than cut its own lending rates, but doubts persist about its ability to succeed.

The one "boom" area is the DM market for Japanese convertibles, giving investors a DM-denominated asset convertible into a yen-denominated asset. Sanyo Electric's 150 million DM of 10-year bonds were priced at par after the coupon was cut to 3% from the anticipated 3.4 percent. The conversion price was set at 2.95 DM, equivalent to 297 yen and a premium of 7.5 percent over the latest quote for the stock in Tokyo.

Izumiya Co. is currently offering 50 million DM of eight-year convertibles and Ricoh is scheduled to come to market with a 70-million DM convertible at the same time if

U.S. Commodities

CHICAGO, July 2 (AP) — The outlook for grain supplies brightened this week, lowering prices for wheat, corn and most soybean futures. Only the nearest soybean deliveries, representing last year's crop, struggled higher on the Chicago Board of Trade. That was attributed to the prospect of lower stocks at the end of the marketing year, which runs through August.

The overall supply picture, however, improved on several fronts. Wheat prices suffered from the usual harvest-time doldrums as farmers sold last year's wheat to make room to store the winter crop they are reaping now. But the dominant feature was the pending release of the Department of Agriculture's acreage report.

Trading Estimates Upped

As the week progressed, traders upped their estimates of how many acres of corn and soybeans farmers had seeded. And accordingly, prices declined. But the report contained some major surprises. It was released after Friday's session. Specifically, it said the nation's farmers had planted 64.3 million acres of soybeans and 78.7 million acres of corn.

The soybean acreage, which was 9 percent higher than last year's, exceeded even the highest trade estimate. And although farmers planted 5 percent less corn than a year ago, the figure was 1.2 million acres more than average guesses. Technical liquidation and scaled-down activity ahead of the holiday weekend also contributed to the downturn.

The losses in corn futures ranged from 5 to 94 cents, as the July contract finished at \$2.48 a bushel. The spot soybean delivery advanced about a nickel to \$3.65 a bushel, but 1978 crop contracts slumped 14 to 5 cents.

Wheat Prices Lose Ground

Wheat prices recouped some lost ground, partly because of potential yield problems arising from premature ripening in some areas. Still, wheat futures gave up 4½ to 7½ cents and ended at \$3.14 a bushel in July contracts. Meanwhile, live cattle futures staged their best weekly rally since prices began to tumble from record highs in late May.

In New York, trading in precious metals was quite light although prices plummeted.

offers 30 million DM of straight debt.

The city of Kobe, benefiting from the guarantee of Japan and spurred by the terms set on a competing issue for Austria, is expected to sell its 100 million DM of eight-year, 3.4 percent bonds at par instead of the anticipated 99%. Austria issued 100 million DM of 10-year paper at par carrying a coupon of 5½ percent, although placement reportedly was not easy.

The next issue scheduled to come (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

The U.S. Economic Scene**Signs Point to Lull in Consumer Spending**

By Thomas E. Mullany

NEW YORK, July 2 (NYT) — When economic forecasters outlined their reasons for expecting the U.S. economy to slow down during the second half of this year, they invariably headed their lists with a prediction of reduced consumer spending.

Most foresaw a less ravenous public appetite for new cars, housing and other big-ticket items for at least six months because of continuing inflation — especially in food, fuel and other necessities — eroding confidence and rising interest rates.

The first signs that the consumer sector may be fading appeared in the closing weeks of the booming quarter that ends Friday. Throughout most of the 39 months of the current economic expansion, consumer expenditures have been the brightest spot in the economic picture, accounting for more than 60 percent of the gross national product.

Although auto sales were still showing strong gains in recent weeks, some analysts attributed part of the high volume to fears of increased car prices in the months ahead — a buy-in-advance attitude, rather than evidence of an underlying growth in demand.

Public Purchases Tapered

But other consumer-spending areas — housing, appliances and general retail sales — there seemed to be a definite tapering of public expenditures since the middle of May.

The lull may turn out to be another of the temporary pauses in consumer enthusiasm that have developed several times during the

1975-76 recovery. But those who believe that the consumer caution this time will be more lasting and deeper point to the changed conditions that exist in the aging economy and in the strained financial status of many consumers.

In predicting a significant slowdown for the U.S. economy during the next two years — from the estimated 9.1 percent real growth of

this second quarter to between 3 and 4 percent through 1980 — the Wharton School's Econometric Forecasting Associates said two weeks ago that a decline in housing activity would be the "major culprit."

An analysis by Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette noted the slackening of net mortgage extensions in the last six months, and suggested that

New York Stock Market

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, July 2 (NYT) — The nation's major commercial banks raised their prime lending rate Friday by a quarter-point to 9 percent and, while the increase was not unexpected, it caused an erratic stock market to sag a bit further.

The Dow Jones industrial average last week slipped 4.07 points to 818.98. Weakness in the dollar against other major currencies was a factor in sending prices lower.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange fell to 121.57 million shares from the previous week's 138.24 million.

A portfolio strategist for a brokerage firm believes that the timing of the peak in interest rates holds the key to the market's course. "Wall Street is divided into three camps currently," he said. "The bulls expect interest rates to peak by early autumn of this year accompanied by a 'soft landing' in the economy. That means a slowdown but no real recession. The bears, on the other hand, see interest rates marching up into 1979 and a 'hard landing' resulting from a credit crunch. Then there are people who fall somewhere between the two camps."

Another analyst noted that the relatively high premiums commanded by call options indicates that option traders think it wise to buy. This represents almost the mirror image of conditions prevailing before the market really started in mid-April, when premiums on options were virtually nonexistent.

The most newsworthy development in the fixed-income sector was a Treasury sale of 15-year bonds on Wednesday. This auction of a \$1.75 billion issue carried an interest rate of 8 percent, the highest coupon the Treasury has put on a long-term bond issue. The sale brought an average yield of 8.63 percent on the most gilt-edged security the nation — or any corporation — has to offer. These securities are free from state and local income taxes.

If the downturn is sustained, it may well be signaling a broad deterioration in total housing demand and declines in new-home sales will not be far behind.

Shakeout Discounted

Neither Wharton nor other leading forecasters predicted a shakeout in housing to match the collapses of the 1973-75 or 1966-67 periods. What is expected is a gradual but steady decline in new housing starts until 1981, accompanied by much more modest increases in total residential investment than were seen in the last few years.

Many analysts believed that the peak of this housing cycle was reached in the fourth quarter of last year, when the annual rate exceeded 2 million units. The rebound this spring after the winter slide returned the level of home building to that elevated level, but the rate is now expected to start heading downward.

Citibank estimates that the annual rate of starts will dip below 2 million to between 1.7 and 1.8 million by the fourth quarter of this year, then ease to 1.5 million by the end of next year and to 1.3 or 1.4 million in 1980, with the trough around New Year's Day of 1981.

If that trend develops, it would mean a decline of about 40 percent from last year's peak — a sharp decline, though less than the 60-percent plunge during the 1973-75 recession and the 44-percent decline in 1966-67.

There is general agreement on the reasons for the impending decline in housing: high prices for new and existing homes, rising mortgage rates and the unavailability of mortgage money in many (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Over-Counter Market

Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg

Over-Counter Market

(Continued from Page 7)										Over-Counter Market										Sales in 100s High Low Last Ch're							
Sales in 100s High Low Last Ch're					Sales in 100s High Low Last Ch're					Sales in 100s High Low Last Ch're					Sales in 100s High Low Last Ch're					Sales in 100s High Low Last Ch're							
DDeer, Afr.	4140	5	43-14	14-16	-	-	-	-	-	GlobeInt.40	22	14/2	14/2	14/2	-	Orbenco, 40	32	14/2	14/2	14/2	-	TescoCo.	220	44	44	44	44
DeanFds.	95	33	3%	31/2	3+	-	-	-	HMDInt.40	12	10	10	10	-	RykerSE, 40	18	11/2	11/2	11/2	-	TescoCo.	220	44	44	44	44	
DekInt.40	72	72	3%	31/2	3+	-	-	-	HochCh.26	29	11/2	11/2	11/2	-	GenComCo.	49	11/2	11/2	11/2	-	TrevoM.28	x14	14/2	14	14	14	
DeltaCo.	80	6	5%	51/2	5+	-	-	-	HohnEW.28	55	19/2	16/2	16/2	+2%	SICSV.28	50	25	25	25	+1	TrevoM.28	40	45	45	45	45	
DelInt.40	102	21	2%	21/2	2+	-	-	-	HomiP.	415	15/2	16/2	16/2	+2%	SICSV.28	28	25	25	25	-	TrevoM.28	25	25	25	25	25	
DelInt.40	102	21	2%	21/2	2+	-	-	-	HomiInv.	73	25	25	25	-	SICSV.28	131	1-1/2	12/2	12/2	-	TrevoM.28	25	25	25	25	25	
DelInt.40	102	21	2%	21/2	2+	-	-	-	HomInv.	73	25	25	25	-	SICSV.28	131	1-1/2	12/2	12/2	-	TrevoM.28	25	25	25	25	25	
DelInt.40	102	21	2%	21/2	2+	-	-	-	HomInv.	73	25	25	25	-	SICSV.28	131	1-1/2	12/2	12/2	-	TrevoM.28	25	25	25	25	25	
DelInt.40	102	21	2%	21/2	2+	-	-	-	HomInv.	73	25	25	25	-	SICSV.28	131	1-1/2	12/2	12/2	-	TrevoM.28	25	25	25	25	25	
DenR.R.	54	16%	16%	16%	+2%	-	-	-	HomInv.	73	25	25	25	-	SICSV.28	131	1-1/2	12/2	12/2	-	TrevoM.28	25	25	25	25	25	
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DenR.R.	54	16%	16%	16%	+2%	-	-	-	HomInv.	73	25	25	25	-	SICSV.28	131	1-1/2	12/2	12/2	-	TrevoM.28	25	25				

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	Lfr.	Gm.	BP	Can.	Schw.F.	Dm.E.
Braunsch.	2,265	4,159	100.99	1,65	3,615	6,540	128.31	19.42	29.42	100.99
Braunsch. (c)	32.74	60.88	15.76	2.25	3.80	14.625	27.64	5.08	5.08	15.76
Frankfurt	2,072	3,857	100.99	45.10	2,624	52.87	0.319	11.72	36.78	100.99
London	1,8615	3,859	8,375	1,587.75	4,1480	6,05	3,4415	10,481		
Milan	854.60	1,589.00	411.78	190.03	382.66	26.93	460.07	151.58		
Paris	4,4975	8,838	216.15	—	5,2715	201.710	13,620	242.000	30.00	
Zürich	1,8582	3,4560	41.2122	—	3,2145	63.2103	3.6465	32.9515		

The following are Dollars values as quoted on the London Foreign exchange market: Danish Krone: 5.4000; French 45.64; German 11.12; Italian 70.715; Schilling: 14.9425; Sri Lanka: 4.740; Sweden: 20.47; Norway: 1.0705; Fiji: 1.4205; Belgian: 14.9425; Hong Kong: 4.6470; Singapore: 2.2195; Canadian: 0.83895 U.S. dollars.

(a) Commercial Franks (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 10,000 (d) Amounts needed to buy one pound.



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Insurance Stocks

	14	146	178	GlobeLifeAc	26	2054	20%	+ 16
Aeromarine	14	146	178	GovtEmpIns	20	128	754	6%
Askrif	25	254	274	GovtEmpIns	20	128	754	6%
AmCapitol	2	239	316	GovtEmpIns	20	128	754	6%
AmFidelity	4	214	214	GovtEmpIns	20	128	754	6%
AmIncomLife	10	205	256	GovtEmpIns	20	128	754	6%
AmInvestment	30	25	26	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	108	43	44	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	14	55	43	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	20	105	316	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	30	126	126	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	40	177	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	50	205	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	70	210	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	100	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	120	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	140	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	160	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	180	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	200	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	220	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	240	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	260	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	280	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	300	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	320	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	340	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	360	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	380	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	400	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	420	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	440	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	460	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	480	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	500	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	520	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	540	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	560	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	580	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	600	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	620	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	640	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	660	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	680	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	700	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	720	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	740	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	760	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	780	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	800	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	820	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	840	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	860	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	880	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	900	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment	920	215	205	HartfordStB	22	2016	20%	+ 16
AmInvestment								

Euromarket

(Continued From Page 7)
to market is a 100 million DM. 12-year loan for Norges Kommunalbank which is expected to carry a coupon of 6 percent.

In the dollar sector, professional opinion is totally disorganized on whether interest rates. There are as many bankers who say that the upswing is about to peak as who say it will not peak until the end of this year or early next year. The former argue that in the absence of new straight debt being offered investors are wise to buy discounted bonds in the secondary market yielding 9% percent and lock in what is historically a high yield. The latter advise investing in floating-rate notes whose return is tied to short-term interest rates and thus offers better protection in the event of further increases.

Judging by the number of floaters on offer — from non-dollar-based banks rushing to lock in cash in case of an impending credit crunch — the market appears to be in full boom. But purchasers reportedly are almost exclusively professional — central banks, commercial banks, corporations and investment funds. Individual investors, the backbone of the market, are largely absent.

The latest floater is from Midland International, which has set a record by offering 15-year paper, the longest maturity yet seen in this sector, with no amortization feature meaning its \$100 million loan will be redeemed in one step at final maturity. To compensate for this, the terms are classic — a quarter point over London interbank offered rates (Libor) with the guarantee.

Eurobond Yields*
Week Ended 30.6.1978
International institutions..... 8.44%
Industrials, long term..... 8.76%
Industrials, medium term..... 8.97%
Canadian dollars, medium term..... 9.21%
French franc, long term..... 10.38%
Unit of acc., long term..... 7.73%
Calculated by London Stock Exchange

Market Turnover
Week Ended 30.6.78
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

	Total	Dollar Equivalent
Cedel	\$48.0	377.0
Euroc.	1,364.5	1,178.8
	1,364.5	1,178.8
	185.7	



Associated Press
Willie McCovey hits his 500th home run in the majors.

500th Home Run Fails To Overexcite McCovey

ATLANTA, July 2 (AP) — Willie McCovey, the San Francisco Giants' slugger, reached a milestone Friday night — his 500th home run in the major leagues.

It came in the opening game of a doubleheader on an 0-2 slider from Jamie Easterly and was McCovey's seventh of the season. The home run over the left field fence, made him only the 12th player in baseball history to reach that plateau. He hit No. 501 yesterday.

Discussing his feat, McCovey, 40, said, "It's more of a relief than a thrill to get it over with."

"I was kind of anxious to get it behind me so we can concentrate on a more important thing the pennant race."

He said that his 500th was not that great a thrill because, "It is not something that comes spontaneous. This is something I've been aware of the last three years."

Asked if he had any further goals, McCovey said, "I'll just take all I can get from here on out. I really expect to have 500 long before I hit it."

Red Sox Please Zimmer By Letting Him Manage

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, July 2 (NYT) — The American League East's race.

It's not an accident.

"He shouts encouragement all the time," says Bill Lee, the left-handed pitcher who has occasionally disagreed with the manager. "He doesn't think negatively."

"He's low key," says Mike Torrez, the former Yankee righthander who has an 11-4 won-lost record this season. "With him, it's let's go out and play the game."

The game is Zimmer's life. He's not looking to move up to the front office as a general manager. He prefers to be in the dugout where the action is.

"No front office for me, no scouting," he was saying now in the Red Sox dugout. "I got to have a uniform on. I always want to be down where the game is."

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"They didn't have any money there then," he said. "You couldn't do what you wanted to do. And it was like I had three bosses — myself, Barry, his son Peter and Bob Fontaine — one would suggest something to me and the next day one of the others would ask why I did it. But it was a good experience. I felt like I could manage if they left me alone."

As the Red Sox front office leaves him alone. But in another sense, Zimmer is alone in that he is virtually ignored.

"But the big thing about Don," says Haywood Sullivan, the Red Sox executive vice president, "is that he doesn't have an ego problem. Like he always says, he stands on his own two feet."

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Dodgers Down Reds, 2-0, On Six-Hitter by Rhoden

CINCINNATI, July 2 (UPI) — Steve Garvey homered in the seventh inning to break a scoreless tie and Rick Rhoden pitched a six-hitter last night to pace Los Angeles to a 2-0 victory over the slumping Cincinnati Reds, extending the Dodgers' winning streak to six games.

Rhoden, recording his seventh victory against four losses, struck out seven and walked five en route to his fifth complete game.

Loser Tom Seaver, 9-6, had no

given up a hit and had struck out five batters in a row when Bill Russell beat out a roller to the left of the mound in the fourth inning for the Dodgers' first hit. A sixth-inning double by Russell was the only other Dodger hit before Garvey led off the seventh with his 11th homer of the season.

The Dodgers' second run of the game — which was delayed by rain at the start for 2 hours and 33 minutes — came in the ninth on singles by Reggie Smith, Garvey and

Dusty Baker. The Reds have lost six games in a row and eight of their last 10 — four by shutouts.

Giants 15, Braves 4

At Atlanta, Willie McCovey hit a home run and Terry Whitfield had a three-run double in an eight-run fifth inning as San Francisco defeated Atlanta, 15-4. Jack Clark hit his fourth home run in two nights, a three-run blast in the eighth inning, when the Giants scored five times. It was his 13th of the year.

Expos 3, Cards 2

At Montreal, Del Unser homered off reliever Mark Littell in the ninth inning to give Montreal a 3-2 triumph over St. Louis. Steve Rogers (10-7) gained his sixth triumph.

Astros 9-3, Padres 2

At Houston, Mark Wiley, making his first National League start, allowed four hits through the first five innings to help San Diego to a 9-3 victory over Houston, and a split of their doubleheader. In the opener, Houston's Wilbur Howard collected three hits and knocked in three runs, two of them in a six-run fifth inning, to lead the Astros to a 9-2 triumph.

Pirates 1, Mets 0

At Pittsburgh, Willie Stargell's pinch single with two out in the eighth inning scored Manny Sanguillen from second base to give Pittsburgh a 1-0 victory over New York behind the combined pitching of Jim Rooker and Kent Tekulve.

Phillies 2, Cubs 1

At Chicago, Bob Boone's home run and a run-scoring single by Ted Sizemore carried Philadelphia to a 2-1 victory over Chicago, boosting its lead in the National League East to four games. Randy Lerch, posting his first triumph in two months, limited the Cubs to five hits in the six innings he pitched and raised his record to 4-6.

A's 4, Royals 2

In the American League, at Oakland, rookie left-hander John Johnson pitched a five-hitter as Oakland won its fourth straight, 4-2, over Kansas City. Johnson struck out nine.

Tigers 8, Yankees 4

At New York, Rusty Staub had four hits and drove in three runs and Lou Whitaker drove in three more as Detroit trounced New York, 8-4. Staub had run-scoring doubles in the second and third innings, a single to center in the sixth and a single in Detroit's two-run seventh as the Tigers staked Jack Billingham (6-5) to an 8-0 lead.

Blue Jays 9, Indians 3

At Toronto, designated-hitter Rico Carty drove in four runs to lead Toronto to a 9-3 victory over Cleveland. Tom Underwood got the victory with relief help in the eighth inning from Victor Cruz.

Twins 10, White Sox 9

At Bloomington, Minn., Dave Goltz pitched a six-hitter and Hosken Powell doubled twice and scored four times as Minnesota spoiled the managerial debut of Larry Doby by beating Chicago, 10-0. Minnesota hammered White Sox pitchers for 15 hits, including five doubles.

Rangers 6, Angels 3

At Anaheim, Calif., Toby Harrah drove in three runs with a pair of singles and Richie Zisk hit his 12th home as Texas pulled a full game ahead of second-place California in the American League West with a 6-3 victory over the Angels. Don Medich went the first 6½ innings to earn his third victory in six decisions with help from Jon Matlack — making his first relief appearance of the year.

Brewers 4, Mariners 0

At Seattle, Larry Sorenson got his 11th victory on a seven-hit shutout and Sixto Lezcano drove in two runs with a homer and single to lead Milwaukee to a 4-0 triumph over Seattle. Milwaukee's victory, combined with Boston's loss to Baltimore, moved the second-place Brewers to within seven games of the Red Sox in the AL East.

Orioles 3, Red Sox 2

At Baltimore, Larry Harlow singled in Terry Crowley from third base with one out in the bottom of the 11th inning, giving Baltimore a 3-2 victory over Boston. Doug DeCinces walked and Crowley singled off starter Mike Torrez, 11-4, to open the inning. Finch-hitter Erol Hendricks was purposely passed, and one out later, Harlow singled to center on a 3-2 pitch, giving Nelson Briles, the fourth Baltimore pitcher, the victory.

Jackson and Steinbrenner Feuding

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP) — Reggie Jackson, saying that he was "embarrassed and humiliated" by criticism of him by the New York Yankees' owner, George Steinbrenner, has struck back.

"You do that to kids," Jackson said, referring to criticism Steinbrenner leveled at the slugging outfielder went 0-for-7 in a double-header loss at Milwaukee last week. "If Billy Martin has a bad week or a bad day managing, I'm not going to say he's through. When you get married or you have a good friend you don't give up on them on the basis of one night."

"If you are my friend, stay my friend," Jackson continued, after collecting three hits — including a

grand slam home run — and driving in five runs in the Yankees' 10-2 victory Friday over the Detroit Tigers.

"I don't ridicule him [Steinbrenner] when he fouls up a business deal, so why should he criticize me?"

After the Yankees lost the doubleheader to the Brewers, Steinbrenner was quoted as saying: "The reason we lost tonight was not because of the kids in our lineup. It was because of Jackson and [Paul] Blair and [Lou] Piniella and [Cliff] Johnson and [Graig] Nettles. Jackson bats cleanup and he goes 0-for-7."

Told of Jackson's remarks, Steinbrenner said: "I wouldn't dignify that kind of nonsense, that kind of childish talk, with an answer."

"I can't discount his efforts, because he's been giving 100 percent, but he just hasn't been hitting. He's struggling and frustrated. That's why he'd say something stupid like that."

**More Sports
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Mario Andretti crosses the line the winner of the French Grand Prix.

Wimbledon Women Steal Show

By Neil Amdur

WIMBLEDON, England, July 2 (NYT) — For a while, it seemed overwhelming. Could Chris Evert, Martina Navratilova, Virginia Wade, Billie Jean King, Diane Fromholtz and Sue Barker be beaten on the same afternoon at Wimbledon?

The scoreboards had the crowd of 29,457 yesterday at the All England Lawn Tennis Club in a frenzy.种子和 Wade, the defending champion, had dropped sets to Laura DuPont, Barbara Jordan and Yvonne Vermaak respectively. King trailed a set, with Renata Tomanova of Czechoslovakia serving for 4-0 in the second.

But Ruta's 39-minute rout was mellow alongside yesterday's women's singles drama. Eight of the 16 third-round matches were three-setters, filled with tense duels and crucial service breaks and turnabouts that overshadowed victories by Bjorn Borg, Jimmy Connors, Brian Gottfried and Ilie Nastase on the men's side.

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Observer**The Wasteland**

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The United States is the home office of waste and always has been. The country was built on waste. We wasted land, wasted people, wasted resources and wasted fortunes that were built on wasting land, people and resources. Large parts of the country stretching from the South Bronx to Los Angeles shopping centers are now pure wastelands.

I respect waste. Waste made America what it is today. Some people talk about the Constitution, some about the Conestoga Waggon, some about the railroads, and, indeed, all played their role in building the country. But what good would they have done without waste?

It behoves Americans to cherish waste as part of our heritage. Yet, when began a few weeks ago as a decent old-fashioned tax revolt has now degraded into an attack on waste.

A poll conducted by The New York Times and CBS News suggests that three of every four citizens want governments to stop waste. Most of these people want to have their taxes cut, which is natural, but don't want to lose any government services they now enjoy, which is equally natural.

The question with which they then struggle is how governments can take in less money without reducing services. The answer is to end waste, which is thought to be rampant in government and probably is.

The trouble with this solution is that it offends the American character. Any government that did not practice waste on the grand scale would be a poor representation of the American people.

Here let me now make a confession. I have just thrown out a half-bottle of carbonated water. It had gone flat because I forgot to put a stopper in it. I wasted that water and did not feel the smallest pang of guilt about doing what government does every day.

What's more, I wasted the bottle it came in, and I wouldn't be surprised if the bottle cost more than the water I wasted. The company that makes these bottles insists that I waste them. So does the union that works for the company

that makes the bottles. Both management and labor believe that waste is good for business.

This is not an isolated case. The supermarket is selling tomatoes lovingly wrapped in molded plastic. You know that costs something, but what do you do with the plastic after eating the tomato? You waste it, right along with the paper bags in which the supermarket packages the carbonated water with the bottles designed to be wasted and the tomato wrapping which isn't fit for anything but wasting.

I do not quarrel unduly even with such conspicuous waste. Cannier people than I, people who are geniuses of commercial enterprise, find waste a profitable undertaking, and I respect their judgment. I buy their cars, designed to be wasted, and their pens built to be thrown away. What puzzles me is why they expect governments to behave differently from the people who buy their merchandise.

We have some people in to dinner the other night and they got going on the terrible taxes and from there took off against the evils of government waste. In fact, they became so absorbed in deplored waste that most of them neglected dessert, thus wasting the better part of a strawberry pie.

Most of them like me drive automobiles whenever the impulse strikes, thus contributing to the national wasting of gasoline, which has created the balance of payments deficit, which has led to the decline of the dollar. None of us worked up any heat against ourselves for indulging in this traditional American waste. In fact, I didn't even hear it mentioned.

Anybody who did mention it would've been considered a bore. It's boring of me to mention it now.

We all looked energy wasting squarely in the eye a long time ago and decided to keep it as part of the American tradition.

Wasting power on air-conditioning is an accepted American tradition, even if Abraham Lincoln did his letter-writing with only a cardboard fan to cool his brow.

The chances of persuading governments to stop waste are probably not a bit better than the chances of forcing ourselves to kick the habit.

If we truly want lower taxes we shall have to learn to back politicians into the corner and snarl. "What's the idea of trying to do something for me lately?"

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